ance-not directly, it is true, but visibly. KEIN

has withdrawn his name, and the country will

lose what he nestly calls his "presumptuous

services." So KRIM retires to the frugal fields

of Bucks county. But Earon remains; he re-

placed to the account of this May thunder storm

Herr MARGUARDSEN has just secured a

round of applause in the Reichstag, at Berlin,

nany for the relief of the flood sufferers. The

reminder seems to have been a very agreeable

by a grateful mention of the money sent to Ger

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1883.

Amusements To-Day. Hijan Opera Monta - I wo Rose I P. M.
Common - Princes of Trebands AP. M.
Commopulities the street - Ministrila BP. M.
Emmine - The street - Ministrila BP. M.
EMBIS Avenue I have - Confle I P. M.
Grand Opera I ouse - Fancion BP. M.
Globe Dime Manaum - The Problems - E. M.
Marine Manaum - The Problems - E. M.
Lemington Avenue Opera Manae - Marin. BP. M.
Madiana Square Garden Dog Show.
Nition Garden - Rosen Rose I P. M.
Nam Francisco Opera House - Hunch of Keys BP. M.
Nam Francisco Opera House - Hunch of Keys BP. M.
Approcat's Palace Music Hall Variety, SP. M.
Atandard Theater Saturds. SP. M. Standard Theatre Salamilla. & P. M. halls Theater The Rat. s.P. M. Theatre Comique—The Kuty Bay, Land F. R. Tony Pastor's 1814 St. Theatre—Vim. 1 P. R. Laine Square Theatre—The Great Byorce Case. Wattack's Thentre—The Cape Mail & P. M. Windsor Thentre—The Black Play. & P. M.

#### The Great Metropolis of the World.

An esteemed correspondent in Georgia asks us to settle a dispute by stating the exact population of this town by the census of 1789. There was no census that year. In 1771, it is said, the town had 21,862 inhabitants. In 1786, three years after the end of the Revolutionary War, it had 23,614 inhabitants. Perhaps it will be enough for the purpose of our friend to know that one hundred years ago the present metropolis was a town of a little more than 20,000 people, a place just about as large as Augusta, Georgia,

The several censuses taken of this city during the past one hundred years exhibit New York's marvellously rapid strides

| 1793   | 22,614,1640    |              |
|--------|----------------|--------------|
| 1700   | 23,131 1845    | 371.23       |
| 198 M) | 10.515 1850    | 515,54       |
|        | 141, 173, 1955 | **** F255.18 |
| 1414   | 95,510 1800.   | 213.00       |
| 1450   | 124 7(4) 1845  | 720,19       |
| 1 825  | 104 (e4) 1870  | 042.25       |
| 1800   | 202,540 1975   | 140          |
| 1835   | 270 (BU 199)   | 1,200,20     |

Twice only has the enumeration shown a decrease from the figures of the preceding census. The first time was after the War of 1812: the second, after the War of the Re-

The population of New York city has doubled six times within a century-doubling. on an average, once every seventeen years. In other words, the New York of to-day is sixty-four times as large as the New York of one hundred years ago.

The rate of increase in the country at large, vast as it is, appears insignificant when compared with that of the metropolis. In one hundred years the population of the United States has multiplied itself by sixteen: the population of New York city has multiplied itself by sixty-four. The population of the United States has doubled, on an average, once in twenty-five years; the population of New York city, once in seventeen years.

At the rate of increase shown by the last twenty-five years alone-a rate diminished by the decline of American commerce and the influence of the civil war-there are babies now living who will know a New York city containing ten million people.

#### The Objections to the Aqueduct Bill.

Some good people are trying to get the Governor to veto the Aqueduct bill. The reasons which they give for their advice seem inadequate. The Legislature chose to name the citizen Commissioners in the bill itself, instead of allowing the Mayor to appoint them. In this we think the Legislature was right. Mr. Epson had shown that he could not be trusted to make good appointments. The persons designated by the Legislature were better men than he would have been certain to select. The only one whose fitness has been questioned is JAMES C. SPENCER; yet we believe Mr. SPENCER has a fair record as United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York and as a Judge of the Superior Court in this city. Everybody concedes that Mr. WILLIAM Down and Mr. GEORGE W. LANE are men of the right sort. The mere fact that the Mayor was not permitted to name the Commissioners is nothing to make a fuss about.

There is more force in the objection that the number of citizen members of the Aqueduct Commission is too small. They should have constituted a majority instead of being only equal in number to the official Commissioners. But ought the Governor to withhold his approval of the bill simply on account of this defect? It can readily be cured by the next Legislature. In the mean time a year will be gained if the bill becomes a law now, so that work can begin at once. With Mr. ALLAN CAMPBELL as Comptroller there will be at least one official member of the Commission who can be trusted always to act with the non-official members in the interest of the public, and against their opposition no jobbery can prosper, even if we leave Mr. SPENCEB out of consideration, for three votes can invariably put the brakes on in a

Unless the Aqueduct bill, as finally passed, shall be found to contain other objectionable provisions of a serious character, Gov. CLEVE-LAND will hardly be justifled in refusing to

# Massachusetts.

The people of Massachusetts are now reaping what they have sowed. The long domination of the Republican party which the civil war entailed upon the State, a domination which has never been interrupted until the recent election of Gen. BUTLER as Governor, has raised up a race of officeholders of a very peculiar class. The typical Republican politician of Massachusetts is a man who thinks that the Bay State is the most virtuous and enlightened community on earth: that it would degrade her not to be governed by the set to which he himself belongs; and to this self-satisfied assumption of her politicians the people of the State have largely contributed by their belief that a Republican administration of affairs cannot possibly be attended by abuses, corruptions, and rascalities. They have now been some what rudely awakened to a state of things in one of their public institutions that is to the last degree disgraceful.

It is astounding to witness the resistance that is made to the Governor's efforts to uncover the abuses in the Tewksbury Almshouse He is a postilent intruder into matters that ought not to have been exposed to the world. He is a self-seeking sensationalist. He is bringing the State into bad repute in the most unnecessary manner. He must be put down. Massachusetts will put him down. She will protect her public servants from the assaults of this ambitious demagogue Her people are the best educated, the most intelligent, the most moral people in the world. They will not allow Gen. BUTLER to make political capital out of the alleged wrongs of a lot of miserable paupers. The managers of the Tewksbury Almshouse have done nothing that the law did not allow them to do. They have omitted nothing

that the law had made incumbent upon them. The people of Massachusetts have to learn that if they would recover the position which they once held in the estimation of will be likely to actually bring the union to upon the nomination of the illustrious jourthis country, they must put themselves in pass, as Mr. STRANAHAN has prophesied, nalist, DE BANNENVILLE RANDOLPH KAIM. He

sympathy with that great movement for reform that is about to sweep away all abuses in State and nation. They must recognize that for them this reform to begin, like charity, at home. They must recognize the truth that the long habit of looking into distant evils for which they had no special responsibility has betrayed them into the habit of neglecting cylls in their own borders, and for which nobody is responsible but themselves. They must exorcise the pharisaical spirit that has led them to believe and to proclaim that they are a perfect community. They have doubtless many of the elements of a great commonwealth and a noble public character. But their error has been the belief that their honor and prosperity and dignity cannot be safe in the hands of any party but the Republicans; and this error has brought them to the alternatives of throwing off the Republican domination or of leaving it to be inferred that they will cover up any abuses, however flagrant, and refuse any reforms, however needful, because the exposure has been made by BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Our own opinion about Gen. BUTLER in all this Tewksbury business is that he is doing a good work; that his motives are of far less consequence than the truth of his charges; and that the honor and good name of the State cannot be vindicated by anything but a full exposure of the facts, and the application of every remedy that the case calls for. Whether Gen. BUTLER shall make more or shall make less political or personal capital out of the affair is of no moment to anybody.

#### What the Bridge Will Do.

There has hitherto been little chance of the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn under one municipal Government. The union has been talked about, it is true, but never as a very serious project likely to be carried out.

The two cities have been very distinct, separated not merely by a broad river, but also in their characteristics even more widely. There is to-day almost as much difference between New York and Brooklyn as there is between New York and Boston, for instance. They do not have a common feeling, though doubtless there is no rivalry between them.

Cross the ferry to Brooklyn and you come upon a population very distinguishable from that of New York in its social tone and habits, so much so, indeed, that the inhabitants of the greater city at least imagine that they know at sight a Brooklynite of long residence across the river, when they encounter him at a watering place, for instance. That is, the population of New York and Brooklyn are not yet homogeneous.

As this city has spread and extended to the northward it has gradually absorbed into the general population the inhabitants of more or less scattered settlements on the island. which had a pretty distinct character of their own; as, for instance, Greenwich, Chelsea, Harlem, and Manhattanville. The multiplication of the facilities for communication and the consequent intermingling of the peo ple from all parts of the island soon, however, brought the inhabitants of the scattered village-like communities into sympathy. In a few years they were no further apart in that respect than the citizens of different wards. Even the names of some of the older settlements, once so distinct, have now passed out of the memories of the majority of the population of New York, and their boundaries are known to a very few

Now York may likewise in the future take in Yonkers, for instance, and the people living at that town will come into the general mass, and be lost there. If such a union takes place, as undoubtedly it will in due time, the name of Yonkers may eventually become hardly more familiar to the run of the inhabitants than that of Chelsea now is, yet once Chelsea, though a smaller, was a not less individual suburb of the busy part of the town.

The reason of this rapid absorption is that the people of one part of the island have been brought into easy communication with those of all the other parts, so that they form one homogeneous community. And that union has been strengthened by rapid transit. which now brings Yonkers also close to us.

Brooklyn, however, has never been familiar ground to New Yorkers, and its own population have mixed little socially with the people here, however close may have been the business union between many inhabitants of the two cities. Once they were across the river at night, Brooklyn men engaged in New York during the day have usually remained in their own town until morning called them to the greater city again. They had their own society there, and their own public amusements in large part. It was tedious to cross the ferry at night, especially before our elevated roads carried them swiftly to the theatres. Of course many, in actual numbers, were not deterred by the difficulties of crossing, but they were very few in comparison to the whole population of the third city in the Union-a population which is now somewhere about six hundred thousand.

The natural result of that seclusion in their own town has been that the inhabitants of Brooklyn have been made a pretty distinct people. Even an old New Yorker, driven across the river by high rents on this island, was soon transformed into a being of social habits and of a local color which separated him from his old friends and loosened his old ties in the metropolls. He was no longer a New Yorker; he was the denizen of another city very different in its characteristics from

The two cities, however, have been united in one important way. They read the same morning newspapers. The only Brooklyn journals of any consequence are published in the evening, and such journals can never command the wide and powerful influence the morning paper possesses. The strongest chord binding the two cities together in sympathy has been this Brooklyn dependence for its news and editorial opinions upon the great journals of the metropolis.

It must not be forgotten that there is in Brooklyn a vast population whose business is as purely local as that of the shopkeepers of Newark, for instance. They may buy their goods in New York, but so do the merchants of many cities. They are not associated with New York men in doing business on this island, have no hand in New York enterprises, and make all the money they gain in Brooklyn alone. There is also a large factory and laboring population in that city who do not even visit the metropolis, except rarely.

If it were not that they read the same newspapers, these people would really have very little in common with us. They would have so little sympathy with what we are thinking about and what concerns us that the two populations would be scarcely more homogeneous than those of two cities separated by scores of miles. But the newspapers have paved the way to the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York. The completion of the bridge and the connection of Brooklyn with our rapid transit system

has wept at the ensering tone which the press The populations of the two cities will be has taken in regard to the Commission. He has wept innumerably, bitterly, boundlessly. But Dorman B. Earon's tears are never idle. After much wee and vexation of spirit the Reformer brings forth fruits meet for repentages. made as homogeneous as those of Harlem and Cheisea, for instance.

#### The Fears for Gen. Crook.

The anxiety felt in Arizona with regard to the safety of the expeditionary column which has gone into Mexico is treated light ly at Washington. No doubt the recent rumors of disaster to Gen. Chook's command were without foundation. He was probably at the time of the reported fight, still far distant from Chief Jun's camp, which is understood to be over 200 miles south of the border; and in any case the first genuine tidings from him would doubtless have come by a route different from the one over which he false rumors were brought.

Nevertheless, there are two sources of apprehension which cannot be pronounced unreasonable. One of these is the smallness of the force with which Gen. CROOK has marched. If the original plan has been carried out he sent from Guadalupe Cañon only about 260 men. It is true that his whole field force included six troops of cavalry, but only one of these was to take part in the actual campaign along the Sierra Madre Mountains. The main dependence was to be placed on the Apache scouts of Capt. CRAW-FORD and Lieut. GATEWOOD, who are 210 in number. The raiding force which JUH led into Arizona two months ago was supposed to be from 80 to 100 strong at the utmost But it is clear that the body of picked warriors assembled for a northerly raid may have been only a small part of the entire band; and it is this latter that Gen. Chook must now meet. In addition, he trusts implicitly to the ildelity of his hired Indian soldiers, and their treachery might involve the

massacre of their white comcades. The second source of apprehension is the possible failure of the Mexicans to cooperate in the manner agreed upon. They have plenty of troops, and are usually successful in fighting the Indians. But the very long delay that occurred between Jun's retreat from Arizona and Gen. CROOK's pursuit apparently caused the Mexicans to push forward without waiting for their American ally. The result was Col. GABCIA'S engagement at Sierra Talmosa, near the Chihuahua line. Although the Mexicans claim the victory in this affair, they confess that the Indians were in stronger force than they had supposed, and they evidently attempted no pursuit. There is nothing to prevent the hostiles from immediately turning northward to assail Gen. Chook before he effects a junction with the Mexican advance.

On the other hand, each day that passes without a repulse is favorable to the prospects of the empaign. For the forces of Gens. CROOK and CABRO must soon be in communication, and then their movements can be directed according to a common plan

#### The Revival of Interest in the Star Route Trial.

Mr. George Bliss must have made a good argument for the prosecution in the Star route trial. When the Washington correspondents will go so far as to commend a speech which lasts seven days it must have nerit. The defendants evidently felt its force, and dared not carry out their expressed intention of allowing the case to go to the jury without any argument in their behalf. All their counsel, we believe, have determined to speak.

The Judge has said that he will limit them to a week. After they have fluished, Mr. MERRICK will probably reply; but his argument and the Judge's charge will hardly occupy another whole week. In the course of a fortnight we may look for the end of this long and tedious trial.

We are informed that the special counse. for the Government entertain more confidence of securing a conviction than they have hitherto expressed. On the other hand, the defendants still bear themselves bravely. If there is a disagreement this time, they are safe for the future, and they

We have always recognized the difficulty of demonstrating the guilt of these men in a legal sense and beyond a reasonable doubt. The testimony is so voluminous and the details are so intriente as to present difficulties to a trained mind, accustomed to consider and weigh evidence. To some of the jurymen the proof must have seemed an inextricable mass of confusion. Perhaps Mr. BLIS3 has been able to disentangle it to their satisfaction, but the task was not an

easy one. Whatever the result may be, the sincerity of the prosecution can no longer be doubted

At the dinner of the Chamber of Comnorce, HENRY WARD BEECHER made some remarks which are deeply significant coming from his lips. "Speaking the truth," he said. is an artificial matter." Everybody knows that it is not natural to some eminent persons in Brooklyn. "Speaking the truth." Mr BEECHER goes on to say, "requires that a man should know what is truth." Well, it requires that a man should speak it, too. There are certain matters about which Mr. BEECHER knows the truth; he has never seen fit to tell t. It is hard to see why the merchants recoived with laughter Mr. BEECHER's remark "we part with our consciences, and call that truth." A confession like that should have been received in silence. Another painful but appropriate sentence in Mr. BEECHER's speech "No man knows what he will do according to the nature of the temptation adapted to his peculiar weakness." The striking points of Mr. Bezchen's speeches nowadays are the commentaries which they furnish upon his acts.

On the occasion of unveiling the statue of Lord Beaconspield the Court Journal pictures his rival, Mr. GLADSTONE, when he stands in front of the statue, as chuckling to himself in the following manner:

"All, who made you from a living statesman into a status prematural? Why, those whom a saccuran into a persuaded to turn from on and cast van out of office, perhaps to break your born, for who knows what went the inward workings of vortice who knows what went the coup of grace. You called it irresent the chalter, it was the right chalter, on now the people who have the power of electing the Prims Minister to rule over them. I worked to get, I still work to hold—a unatority. Good evening.

As the Court Journal is chiefly devoted to phronicling the movements of the Queen, it is fair to presume that this expresses her sentiments toward her Prime Minister, whom she always disliked.

One difference between the red man and the white man was illustrated in RED CLOUD's recent notification to his Great Father that his neart was good and his mind tranquil, and he had found a gold mine. Had this chief been a paleface, when he found a gold mine his mind would have been anything but tranquil, and his heart would probably not have experienced s remarkable change in the direction of goodness. Rep CLOUD is still uncivilized.

Mr. DORMAN B. EATON is proverbially achrymose, but a careful record of his tearfall for the last two weeks would undoubtedly suggest even to experts like Gronge Washing TON CHILDS, A. M., new and startling theories as to the ultimate capacities of the lachrymal ducts. He has wept because Thomas has poured out a spring flood of indiscretions. He has wept because the first nominee of the Commission for Secretary is a friend and business associate of GREGORY's favorite child. He has wept because of the severe criticisms which his friends Curris and Schunz have bestowed

and the second time of a second of the party of the second of the second

SNURRING THE ROSSES.

Procident Thinks his Party Hoods New

WASHINGTON, May 10 .- Politicians here are still talking about the appointment of Gresham. They are certain that it has political significance, but exactly what remains to be seen, That it was a stinging rap between Senator Ben. Harrison's eyes is admitted, and it was followed by another heavy blow in the shape of the appointment of Judge Woods to fill the vacancy on the bench caused by Judge Gresh-

Last summer was somewhat noteworthy in the region around New York for the comparatively small number of its thunder storms; but the present season opens in a way that auggests a possible restoration of the average for the two years taken together. Yesterday orning's tempest was of a fury that early party next year. This politician, in May rarely brings, even whon the season is more advanced than it has been this year; and to its vivid electric flashes was added the steady claze of the oil storage tanks at Communipaw look into the future. This is what he said: which were struck and exploded by a lightning bolt. A great loss of life and property must be

one for his hearers. The American hog had of late so thrust himself into the foreground of politics as to overshadow and eclipse almost everything else in the New World, and the recalling of the flood funds has evidently afforded a pleasant change in the view of America. May brings its annual meetings of religious and philanthropic societies, which were formerly, however, of much more public consequence than now. In earlier years the city streets almost revealed by a change in the aspect of the pedestrians the influx of a great number of denominational visitors, and the meetings formed a marked feature in the events of the year. But now the addition of a few thousand people of any sort is not specially noteworthy. Besides, the summer camp meetings undoubtedly detract somewhat from the former importance of the May anniversaries. The purchase of denominational grounds by the sea-side, along the lakes, and in the favorite mountain resorts enables the leading men and women of the religious seets to unite the pleasures of the pienie with the annual duties and business of the gatherings, Still, there are details of work, and particularly among the missionary, tract, and Bible societies, that require a different sort of attention from that which they could secure at the summer social unions; and, in addition, the by-laws of some of the societles require the annual meetings to be held in May. Thus this month will continue to be used for such purposes, although they are

Several weeks had passed without a collision between a vessel of the United States navy and a merchantman, when, on Tuesday evening, the Allianco ran into an unfortunate British bark which was lying at anchor near Hampton Roads, and carried away the bark's bowsprit. The region around Hampton Boads is a famous one for collisions of this character, and what with running ashore and running into other vessels, the craft of Uncle Sam manage to have excitement, even in times of peace.

in the life of the community as a generation ago,

The trial of JERRY DUNN for the murder of JAMES ELLIOTT has begun at Chicago, under the usual circumstances that attend such cases. The encounter that ended in the pugilist's death was a horribly savage and brutal one, but the principal interest of the spectators at the trial, thus far, to judge from the accounts, is concentrated on the fashionable attire of the prisoner, which elicits many approving comments, the fact that he wears clear cuffs being among the details carefully noted and recorded.

The five years' contract which the State has made for the labor of the convicts at Clinton prison, at 35 cents each a day, will interest tailors, since the convicts are to be put at the manufacture of clothing. To make up the number of 450 hands required, a hundred convicts from other prisons are to be transferred to Clinton, so indicating that the prisons are selected and managed nowadays chiefly with a view to convict labor. How this flood of work at 35 cents a day will affect labor outside of the prisons remains to be seen. But many a man and many a woman will, without suspecting it, wear a State prison garment in the next

# Thunder Storms.

Thousands of New Yorkers were startled from sleep by the thunder storm which passed over this city between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The vivid flashes of lightning following close mon one snother and the reverberating peaks of thunder, which seemed to shake the ground, recalled accounts of a storm in the tropics. Those who chanced to be out of doors when the storm was approaching beheld a grand night scane, the effect of which was heightened by the glars of the uffagration in Communipaw, caused by lightning triking the oil tanks there. A building in this city was also fired by lightning. In Brooklyn the storm attra comparatively little attention. During the thunder torm of Tuesday afternoon the reverse was the case, brooklyn appearing to be in the centre of the storm, and a house in that city was partly demolished by lightning.
This tendency of thunder storms to follow a compara-tively narrow track is one of their most characteristic features. Everybody who has lived in the country knows how these storm giants stalk across hills and valleys, pursuing a course that can be traced almost as easily as that of a tornado, dreuching the farms in their path with rain and shat-tering trees and hayricks with lightning, and leaving adjoining farms untouched. In any broad river valley skirted by hill ranges, affording extensive views, the quently witnessed in the summer. It is like a distant view of a battle, and when beholding it one can bardly wonder that old Thomas Robinson, in his "Short Treatise of Meteorology," printed upward of two hundred years

of his curious description is worth quoting : The limited by this time growing very hot the Main Rodies emange, and then nothing is to be heard but a Timmdering Soise, with continual Flushes of Lighting, and draudful showers of Rain, talking down from the broken though. And amerimes random shorts file about, but and Reasts, are and throw down Houses, spin great frees and Rocks, and tear the very Earth. Although the chances of any particular man being killed by lightning are very small, yet the actual num ber of persons thus killed in a summer is sometime startlingly large. Fortunately, lightning can be guarded against, and those who do not expose themselves out of doors during a thunder storm are not in much danger. In large cities, too, with the exception, perhaps, of the frequent than in the country.

ago, described a thunder storm as an actual battle be-tween an army of tire and an army of water. A little

# The Rendjusters in Washington

WASHINGTON, May 10.- The appearance in Namington of the Virginia Readjuster leaders, Mah. Reddieberger, and Cameron, besides a number of pri-vates, has a political significance. Arthur persists, now hen, in giving an office to a straight out Republican, whereas Mahone & Co. demand them all for the Re ington to free their minds, and, if possible, to come to an understanding-a more definite understanding-will Arthur about the futs

Schafor Riddleberger and Gov. Cameron do not in all Scinator Riddieberger and Gov. Cameron up no in an respects agree with Mahone in making their fights so largely on national questions. They favor sticking to State affairs, and allowing all other considerations to rest for a while. Their idea is that for the present, if Gen. Arthur and his party can get along without them they can survive for a while, at least, without further favors from him. Some of the Readjusters have for a considerable time held that in their relations with the Administration they were carrying a load. Gen. Mahons till quite lately has taken another view. It is said that even he is becoming restive, and with Riddleberger holds the position of an armed neutral.

The ensuing election in Virginia will be conducted by the Readjusters on State questions, with very little said about national politics. The war cry of last fail, "We are for Arthur because Arthur is for us," will be dropped. Senator Biddleberger in his own paper declared." We are content to be independents."

What Colorado Thinks of the Bennan Men. From the Benner Tribune. Colorado is judged in the East by its bonanza kings. Bother: We think so little of them here that we

am's resignation.

A politician well informed respecting the inside history of this Administration thinks he sees a great light in Judge Gresham's appointment. He says that the President is satisfied that nothing but heroic measures will prevent the success of the Democratic course of a long conversation the other day. said that it was necessary to go back to the past in order to understand the present and

Arthur first showed that he intended to be President on that frightfully hot September day in 1881, when Roscoe Conkling visited him at Senator Jones's, where the President stayed until the White House was put into conditito receive him. Conkling came over on the

night train from New York, breakfasted with
the President, and then they both entered the
little room used as a private office. There they
stayed five hours. At first no sounds were
heard outside, but finally the conversation became so heated that the tones of their voices
were easily heard in the hall. It was evident
that a scene was taking place inside, and it was
easy enough to see that the President and
Conkling were disagreeing on the question of
Arthur's policy. When Conkling quitted the
house every one saw that he was angry. He
strode off across the Capitol grounds, and took
the first train for New York. Gen. Arthur
were the came from the room, but
otherwise upon the came from the room, but
otherwise were the came from the room, but
otherwise were the came from the room,
desired to bring them together again and the
famous fishing trip to Austin Corbin's place on
Long Island was arranged, and successfully,
for that purpose. But the President and Conkling fell out again over the nomination of Foliger for Governor of New York. They met at
the Fifth Avenue Hotel one night last fail.
Conkling protested sgainst the proposed nomination of Folger. He had no candidate of his
own, but told the President that if Folger was
nominated the campaign would go on without
his aid. Then the President had if folger was
nominated the campaign would go on without
his aid. Then the President had if folger was
not entered the White House. So there goes
old associate and nolitical friend No. 1.

Peet domes John Logan. For the first year
thad Abron in the see white House, he had
nore influence
of that again and the wishes of the
past difference in the second was and
night, enunciate his wishes of the
past difference and they were always granted.
Last fall, after everything had been fixed up
in Illinois to suit Logan, he bestook himself to
the Hot Springs and to New Mexico, and let
the campaign in his State run itself. The
President was very much put out about this,
and he expressed his oninion to Logan's
friends and to Lo never again likely to play so important a part

the President's old-time political counsellors and friends.

Then Mr. Howe died. Now, if there is a man in the Senate who has asked favors and obtained them from the President it is Bon Harrison, and if there is a man in Indiana of whom len Harrison stands in greater fear than Judge Gresham nobody out there has discovered him, Judge Gresham could put Harrison in his pocket, and carry him thus hidden through any political contest he desired to take part in in Indiana, so Indianians say. Harrison was at the Biggs House when Gresham's appendment

pocket, and carry him thus hidden through any political contest he desired to take part in in Indiana, so Indianians say. Harrison was at the Riggs House when Gresham's appointment as Postmaster-General was announced, and he turned red. He never dreamed that the President thought of Gresham, and wondered why Gen. Arthur had not spoken to him about the appointment. The honorable Senator saw handwriting on the wall at once. Instead of reading it, however, he begged for the appointment of Judge Gresham's successor on the beach in Indiana, begged it for his partner, and did not get it. The President appointed the man whom Judge Gresham's successor on the beach in Indiana, begged it for his partner, and did not get it. The President appointed the man of all others whom Harrison did not want. The grandson of a President packed his valise and went home at once, and very angry. So there goes No. 4 of those who have been rather close to the President.

Now, Gen. Arthur is not the man to throw away friends, but he has got it into his head that the people are tired of many of these old fellows who have been cracking the whip over the Republican party for twenty years. He feels about it as he feels about this civil service business—that in a country like this people not only look for new blood, but that it is absolutely necessary that they should have it. That is the reason why Gresham is taken into the Cabinet, and his influence will be felt in Indiana before long. Other changes and infusions of new blood are indicated by this step. The President knows that his party can't win again with the quarrelling old fellows at the head, and if there is sait enough left to save the party lie is going to try to find it.

Thus, in effect, the old politician talked, and from a man so near the President, and one who might himself be classed among the quarrelling old follows, it seemed a suggestive thing.

# An American's Opinion of an Englishman's

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For cool cheek, assurance, and self-devouring concet, recommend me to a branging son of Albion. "Loyal," in Tax Sex of to-day, is the second of these confident and blusteringly indignant Englishmen who have threatened with fire, famine, and war for what they, without having as yet learned of the Government's intention re-garding certain extraditions, term our attachment to, and furtherance of, the Irish cause. Let me repeat what has often been told them before. Who were the authors of the Indian massacres during the Revolutionary period? The British seem to have made bargain with the savages and approved of all the ruin and desc with the savages and approved of all the roin and desolation they accomplished. Was this honorable warfare,
open and shove board? Who were the authors of the
under-handed proceedings which led to the war of
1812! Was England acting henorably then! Who were
the ascret sympathisers and adherents of the South durning the late rehelion! Let the Alabama testify. "Loyal" remarks concerning the poor condition of our
navy are very true. I wish he could with truth go
further and say we had no navy at all, for we don't need
any! What sprang up in that thine, as by magic, during
the late war proved what we could do without any
previous warning or preparation. What "Loyal" says
of the future demoition of our great status but shows
his accret bitterness. The ghosts of Paul Jones, Gen.
Washington, and Commodore Decatur would rise in the
dignation were americans now to show fear of twenty
Seymours or Wolseleya or not be a lie to cope with them
successfully. Figuratively the statue of liberty has
been dethroused from the high niche it formerly occupied in English laws when a legally elected member to
Parliament is prevented from taking his seat. Let me
any in conclusion that I think this frish question must
be causing the land of "matchiese tronclade" a little
worry and apprehension, cles why all the aurmurs and
complaints we hear from Englishmen lately?

New Yons, May 10.

# The Wimbledon Match.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an ediorial in Tax Sex of yesterday you say But it is fair to acknowledge that the finances of the coming international match at Wimbledon are in a properous condition. Keeping up the interest in mulliary marksmanship is the best service that can be rendered to the efficiency of the milling.

As Chairman of the International Military Match Fund

As Chairman of the International Military Match Fund Committee, I desire to correct the first part of the statement. If our business men, who are really most interested in the "efficiency of the militia," appreciated the fact of how to stimulate it, as expressed by you, our subscription list would have been restly completed. We have to record some noteworthy exceptions among our public spirited citizens, and in siew days, when we present the list of contributors, the names of those who have so generously added us should be remembered by all good citizens.

New York, May 10.

One of the Washington Buttons.

A man in Chester, Conn., found one of the old George Washington buttons while digging near a factory a few day, ago. The button is of copper, a little larger than an old fashioned cent, and bears in the centre the letters "G. W." with "ilod Bless our Fresident" around the outer edge. It is a valuable relia.

LIQUOR IN THE WHITE HOUSE. President Arthur Severely Criticised by

HABRISBURG, May 10 .- The State Senate to-day, by a vote of 21 to 19, passed through its second reading the joint resolution proposing to submit to the voters of the State an amendment forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Pennsylvania. Senator Nelson, Democrat, a Methodist preacher, supported the resolution in a three hours' speech, in which he severely criticised President Arthur for his disregard of the example set him by Hayes and Garfield in banshing from the White House the practice tshing from the White House the practice of entertaining guests with spirituous liquors. He said that President Arthur had carried to Washington the nasty practices of which he was guilty in the New York Custom House. He expressed his gratification that no woman shared the responsibility of his acts in encouraging the indulgence in strong drink, and expressed the hope that none would have that misfortune. The House has already defeated a prohibitory joint resolution, and the opponents of the amendment contend that precedents are against its reception in that body if it should pass the Senate. The friends of the measure argue that this is a different bill, in that it does not provide for the reimbursement of pecuniary sufferers by the amendment.

THE PRICE OF CONVICT LABOR.

Thirty-five Cents for a Bay's Work-Harbon Masters Clinging to their Offices.

State Prisons Baker authorized Warden Fuller to make a contract, to run five years, with the New York Clothing Company of Plattsburgh, for the work of 450 convicts of Clinton Prison at thirty-five cents a man per day. The brief filed with the Attorney-General by

ALBANY, May 10 .- To-day Superintendent

the Harbor Masters recites:

the Harbor Masters recites:

First—That the act of May 4, 1983, repealing chapter 487 of the Laws of 1982, is unconstitutional, because it appropriated public moneys for local purposes, and did not receive a vote of two-thirds of the Senate.

Second—If it be held that the act is constitutional and receive the second of the senate of the senate in the constitutional and the second—If it be held that the act is constitutional and over unter the second captain and Harbor Masters hold over unter the second captain and Harbor Masters hold over unter the second captain and the second core who shall have tuly entered upon the duties of his office, shall continue to discharge the duties thereof although the term of his office shall be duly qualified.

Third—The act of 1882, consolidating the Laws of New Yark city, incorporates the law of 1852 in itself. It is not repealed by the act of 1883.

Attorney, General, Russell, asses, or second to

not repealed by the act of 1983.

Attorney-General Russell sees no reason to change his opinion that the present Harbor Masters have no legal existence.

The Governor has signed the bill providing that the Mayor Comptroller, Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Department of Public Parks, and President of the Board of Aldermen shall constitute the Board of Street Opening and Improvement, to have charge of improvements below Fifty-ninth street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: What a gan to number their houses at all! At night fully ninety per cent. of all the house numbers are practically illeg go about it as one who gropes in the dark. The other night I had occasion to visit my grandmother, who lives in Fourth avenue, and who clease up the house at 9 o'clock. I could just distinguish that there was some

in Fourth avenue, and who closes up the house at 0 o'clock. I could just distinguish that there was some gill lettering on the door where the number is usually displayed, but that was the most I could do. I had to wak down slong the entire block till I found a hone with its number set in metal letters just above the door bell. By counting the number of houses intervening between this house and the corner, and calculating the numbers they should bear, I finally solved the problem and found my grandmother's house.

My husband, who was with me, said it was as hard to find the numbers as it was to find the keyhole after a club meeting—a remark, by the way, at which he seemed immensely fickled. I am of the opinion that it wouldn't have been quite so finny if he had been alone, and had been detected prowing around other people's house, have been quite so finny if he had been alone, and had been detected prowing around. Oner people's house, calls the landlord's reply to a guest who asked for the best room in the hotel, and a few minutes after being had just failen in that "best room." "Sorry," responded the isnellord, bisandly, "Inti it's the best I could do for you. Practically that's what the householder says to his fellow men ou the subject of house numbers otherwise, by common sense, by flaing metal numbers done the done bell, so that anybody who list the priessly blind can see them?

And while they're about it, why don't the employees of the famile thorks Department put up street numbers could in the effort. Along the away with their strips of electric lungs the old street lamps, with their strips of electric lungs the old street lamps, with their strips of electric lungs, have been stack up on the dismantled lampports. This is all right, so far as legithity is concerned, in the daytime, but at night the rays of the electric light do not illuminate the lettered rim at all. In fact, they throw the adard shadow, so that a person, in order to decipher it, has to atand and study the hierostyphics, as if solving sconu

NEW YORK, May 8.

Employment for Mr. Vanderbilt's Leisue TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of our suggestions of employment for Mr. Vanderbilt's cisure, I beg to make a suggestion, not only to him, but learn from the reports of the Charity Organization So-ciety that during the past year persons representing a pauper population of 158,668 have been given aims Seven-twelfths of the inhabitants of New York live in comment houses. We have a population of 290,000 persons to the square mile, or 300 to the acre in this city

tenement houses. We have a population of 20,000 persons to the square mile, or 3.00 to the acre in this city, and in 22,000 houses half a million persons live. The mortality among these tenement house dwellers is five seventies of the total death rate of the city. Meantime suicides multiply, and the collections by tramps from the prosperous amount to more than the total revenues of the Sinte. This is a soil side of affairs in a country with the prosperous amount to more than the total revenues of the Sinte. The is a soil side of affairs in a country with the prosperous amount to more than the total revenues of the Sinte. The is a soil side of affairs in a country with the prosperous amount of the mational domain remains as yet affairs of the side of th

# A Cry from Ward's Island.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: Is there mother Gen. Butler? If there is, for God's sake let him come to Blackwell's and Ward's Islands to make an investigation of the places where the poor are confined and it will shock the whole country. I am an inmate o and it will shock the whole country. I am an inmate or the Insane Asylum. The reason why I was brought here I do not know. I suppose you think it is impossible, but it is the truth, and I can swear it, that there are nurses here purposely to torture the demonited, and abuse them in every way. The horrors and deviltries of the so-called nurses are outraceous; as, for tion's sake let more good men like Butler of Massachuseits see to all this, and make a thorough investigation. I have been at Ward's Island two years and a half, and they are trying to work me masse, if not insane yet. But at the same time I am as sensible as any woman in New York.

WARD's Laland

Incorporators of a New Turf Clab. The American Turf Club, whose certificate of led yesterday, is stated to be organheed for social and lawful sporting purposes. James Hell, F. W. Britton, Clarence P. Bliss, James E. Kelly, and J. J. Mahony are the incorporators.

The Suppression of Spring.

Said Winter to Summer: "Tie quite clear to me That the seasons are badly adjusted : The season called Spring, you must surely agree, Is one with which all are disgusted.

Her vanity's something immense, and her wiles Are wanton, deceitful, and fickle; The farmer who trusts to the creature's false smiles Will find himself soon in a pickle.

That she is a blot upon Nature's fair plan Is a fact, and the world ought to know it; Besides, it is she who indicts upon man That terrible bore, the Spring poet."

Your head is quite level," sweet Summer replied; "Miss Spring has gone wrong. I am thinking Just see how she staggers from side to side. No doubt in the world she's been drinking.

She steals weather from me, and steals weather fro And that's how she picks up her living. am known to be very warm hearted.

But cannot be always forgiving. To think how that wicked young creature is praised.

When her temper can never be trusted.

And what mountains of song in her honor are raised.

When she ought to be-yes, sir-be bu'sted! Said Winter: "There need be no quarrel or fight; t you and me closely caress her.

And thus we can squeeze out the life of her quite, And silently, surely, suppress her. When Spring is put decently out of the way, We two will no more be derided: Then I will take March, and you shall take May,

And let April be fairly divided."

BUNBEAMS

-Vermont proudly boasts of a citizen, | A postal card lately made the journey

rom Mexico to Kaples in 2012 days, 7,700 miles, part of e way by coach. -Neither France, Germany, nor Belgium

raises enough meat to supply its own population. The meat consumption per head of population is much higher in Great Britain than cisewhere in Europe. -The London Economist calls attention to the fact that Italy has now a higher credit than Russia

or Austria, and is steadily gaining are putation for sound management and good business ability by its public men. -There is one department in France Lozere—where gas is not in use. Ten thousand five hun-dred workmen are employed in French cas factories and \$33,000,000 is invested in the business. Of the 610 fac-tories 20 are in the Department of the Seine.

-On the 19th of March last the shopkeenor of a street in Cracow awake to find all their sign boards gone. They were not the victims of Bob Sawars and Ben Alleus, but of the police. The reason given was that the names of the shops in the Russian character. were smaller than in the Poish

The Italian residents in Tunis have been

The Rahan residents in Tunis have been forbidden by the Rey to partish a newspaper. He will only smetten one, which is in Arabic and French. The Italians are very indignant, of course, ascribing the refusal to French influence, and the director of the paper proposes to publish and take the consequences.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone had a remarkably

representative dinner party lately. It included the Duka and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Archbishop of Cauternary, the Duke of Westminster, Lords Hartington, Staffes, bury, Rosebery, and Aberdeen, the Rishop of Fly the Dean of St. Paul's, and the President of the Royal So--Queen Victoria has ordered a large brass

bearing a enlogistic inscription, in memory of John Brown, which is to be placed on the walls of the Prince Consort's Mausoleum at Frogmore. A bust and a status are also in preparation, and at Crathie an elab ument is to be placed over the grave, and a " carn" on -A temperance movement has opposed itself to Sabbatarianism in Washington by a demand for the opening of the National Museum, the Congressional Library, the United States Botanical Garden, the con-

servatories of the Agricultural Departments, and the Medical Museum on Sundays, because "it is a shame there is no place open for visitors on Sunday sexcept -At a congress of working women in London Mrs. Blunt said that she would like ladies to knew that the ulsters and jackets in which they were so neatly

clad were made up by poor women, paid at the rate of fifty cents a dozen, who had to find their own sewing machine and cotton and carry their work to and tro. Sewing machine needles often broke, and then hours of labor were gone in a moment -The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Independance Belge avers that political prisoners in Eas-sia who are sentenced to hard labor lead in fact usually

life of utter idieness. No books but a Testament a one to speak to; the strait waistcoat is applied on the smallest provocation, and the prisoner is taken for a walk once a month for a quarter of an hour. Under this treatment body and mind soon break down. -The Belgian Annuaire, just out, shows that the Belgian population was on Dec. 31, 1881, 5,585, 846. In 1880 Belgium had 1,346 convents for women and 213 for men, containing altogether 25,362 persons. In 1846 there were but 770, in 1856, 903. The number

has steadily increased. The most conventual province is East Flanders, which has 6,000 people in convents; the least so Luxemburg, with 477. -The weather at Moscow has been vile, but thousands of carpeniers are at work in snow and mud at the piatforms for viewing the snow. The great-est caution will be observed in the matter of the admission of persons to the Kremlin, but, as there will be 15,000 to 20,000, plenty of Nimilsts will be there if they

wish to be. Representatives of journals opposed to th imperial regime will be rigorously excluded

The Wellington Monument Site Committee have reported to the Queen that they have chosen the grass plot inside the railings of St. James's Park, in London, immediately in front of the Horse Guards' clock, as the best position for the ugly equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, recently taken down from Hyde Park arch. This a'te has met with the approval

of the Duke of Cambridge and other members of the royal family, and the statue will be erected upon it. —On the four hundredth anniversary of Luther's birth, next November, tableaux electors repre-senting the chief events in the reformer's life will be exhibited at Erfort. At the beginning of August there will be a preliminary celebration in the shape of an historical procession, representing the reception of Luther on his way from Weimer to Worms by the citizens and University of Erfort, and this will be followed by an excursion to the neighboring Wartburg and by

-A correspondent writes that the declarations made by the accused at the recent Nihilist trials may be thus summed up: "It is a grave error to regard us as mere anarchists, or nihilists, without a political It is not so at all. We are monarchists, but we desire a constitutional monarchy, not a despotism. We sek or selves by what right are we forbidden to think and speak freely; by what right does despotism reign in Kassia!

It has no right save the right of might. -An interesting discovery has recently been made in the Marburg archives in the shape of thirty large parchinent volumes containing the official docu-ments relating to the employment of Hessian troops by the British Government, and to their participation in the American Revolutionary war. These volumes not only contain the entire diplomatic negotiations between the Landgrave of Hesse and Great Britain, but also the complete correspondence of this Prime with his Ger

erals in America, with excellent sketches and maps of the localities of the Hessian headquarters. -Queen Victoria has created a decoration lesignated "The Boyal Red Cross," to be conferred for special services in nursing the sick and wounded of the army and navy. The decoration is to consist of a cross enamelled crimson, signed with gold, having on the arms the words "Faith, Hope, Charity," with the date of the institution of the decoration, the centre bearing the Queen's effigy. On the reverse side the royal and im-perial cipher and crown are to be shown in relief on the centre. The cross is to be attached to a dark blue rib bon, edged red, of one inch in width, tied in a bow, and worn on the left shoulder. It seems to be intended prin-cipally, if not exclusively, for women.

-The days of Papal nepotism are over, and the marriage of a Pope's arphew does not make such a stir as it once would have done. Still the approaching marriage of Leo XIII's favorite nephew, Count Camillo Pecci, to Señora Bueno, a wealthy Cubat heiress, has attracted a certain amount of attention on bearer of a Cardinal's hat to the late Ar hitishop. A year or two afterward Senora Bueno and her parents paid a visit to Rome, where the young couple because engaged. The lady is said to be very handsome, and the Count is young, good looking, and appears to the less

advantage in the handsome uniform of a second mobile.

The engineer officers appointed by the French War Office to consider the advisability of relaif-ing the fortified wall that encircles Paris are said to be favorable to its demolition, provided the bastions be preserved and another wall, with a trench is feet in breadth and 30 feet deep, be constructed at some little distance from the capital. If the plan which they recommend were adopted, the banks of the Seine and Narue begother with the first line of forts would be at used. The demolition of the present wall is thus conditions on be construction of the new defensive works. It is though prebable that the plan will be approved of, in which rest Paris will be cularged by the addition of a portion of the suburus, its superficial area doubled, and its population increased to a figure of nearly 3, article)

-Bishop Bowman does not believe that to account for many remarkable experience. much nearer the spirit world than we think perhaps. he seys, " and the spirits of the departed dead I am convinced, have a certain influence over our monds. When on the Red Sea I made it a practice to practice? night and morning for my wife from whom I was alsent, and who was at the time an invalid. One events I knell down as usual and tried to pray for her list. found I could not do it. This warried me terr inter but I attributed my incapacity to nervousness and the following morning I again tried to pray for Mrs. Bow. man, experiencing the same difficults. At 1987 thought occurred to me. Your wife may be dead my arrival at Rome I found a letter content of the that Mrs. Howman had died on the same well of found myself unable to pray for her "

-Sir John Hawkshaw, civil englis cently stated that there were un management in the way of the formation of the terrorises. and England, and that its maintenance in He estimated the cost of the in metal 1.500 M. the work would occupy in construction and it had no doubt as to the financial success of the back of the financial success. ing It was reasonable to recason upon 2 considerableing carried through the turner and the per head, and 1,2 spectors of grows at the per head. would produce a revenue of firmer. All of cent for working expenses, oil per pent of the paid upon the capital of Exercise. As no of efence, it had been suggested that sto selliby which the tunnel could be floored. Inches of opinion that arrangements could be made to the up a mass of shingle inside the tunnel, and show proits use. If necessary, the tunnel entire to Should more than one funnel be constructed, the pro-tion whether or not they should all be defended by forth was a question for a military man. If there were seeeral tunnels they could be easily defended by the same fortifications on the English side. The tunnel would be